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William Curry

Elected Clerk August 22, 1872. Served from October 14, 1872 until December 12, 1878.

John J. Beard.

Elected October 8, 1878. Served from Dec. 12, 1878 until January 1, 1891.

J. H. Patterson

Elected November 4, 1890. Served from January 1, 1891 until October 4, 1907. Died in Office.

J. G. Tilton

Appointed to fill the unexpired term of J. H. Patterson by Judge W. R. Bennett on October 15, 1907. Served until his successor qualified January 1, 1909.

G. W. Sharp

Elected November, 1908. Re-elected November 1914. Served until January 1, 1921.

D. C. Adkison

Elected November 1920. Served until 1936.

Kerth Nottingham

Elected 1932. Resigned 1936.

Richard McNeel

Appointed 1936 to fill unexpired term of Kerth Nottingham.

Grady Moore

Elected 1938.

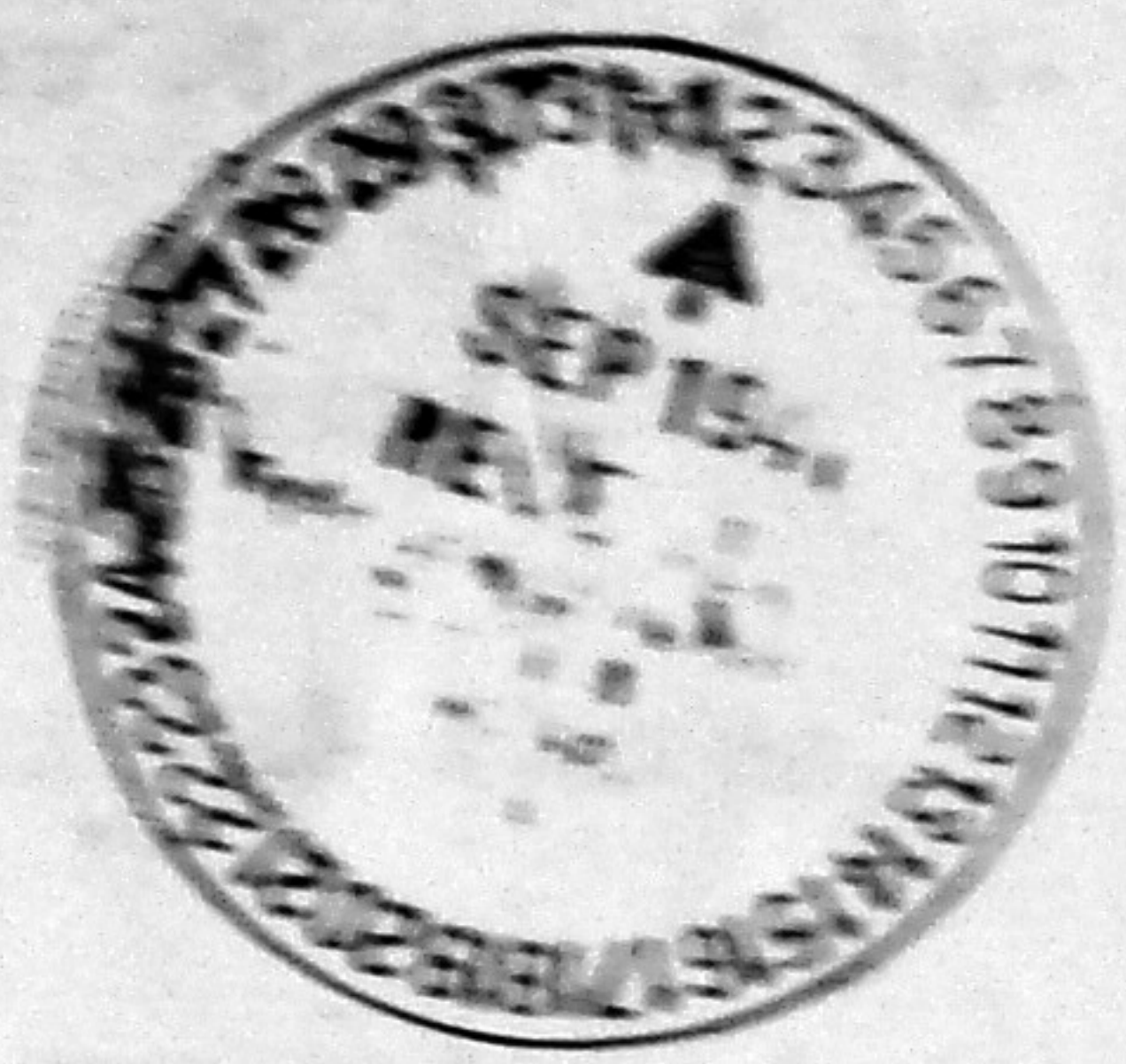
John Baxter

Appointed April 2, 1822, Clerk of the Superior Court of Law for Pocahontas County, Virginia, By Judge Archibald Stewart. Bond \$30,000.00, with Abraham McNeel, William Edmiston, Andrew Edmiston and William Cackley as sureties

Pocahontas 10

West Virginia Writers' Project
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County Government. Chapter X-

Samuel G Smith Hillsboro. W. Va. Pocahontas County.

Old records show that according to assessment in pioneer days that
orses were more plentiful than today and records of Bath County Virgi-
a show for the year of 1782 when Pocahontas was a part of Bath that
der George Poage district assessor he listed 80 head of horses for Ja-
b Warwick, William Warwick 22 head and Alexander Dunlap 44 head. In 1791
en Bath County was organized, Samuel Vance was the first assessor of the
rst district ~~XX~~ which included the upper end of Pocahontas County of to-
ay and known today as Greenbank District. At that time there were only
6 taxable people listed owning 1376 horses, 4 carriages, and 132 slaves,
e roads in this section of the county at that time were mere Indian tra-
s, and had to be widened to permit the use of a vehicle, as the first set-
lers were more concerned about establishing homes and keeping track of the
ndians that were so plentiful in this section, as the Indians or Red Man
ad layed out the many trails that were used by our first settlers, as the
first trails were known as bridle paths as the usual mode of travel was on
orseback and the packsaddle being the usual mode of transporting goods. For
long generations the Indians had followed the same paths beating them smooth
and deep in the forest earth, then came our first settlers and he to used the-
se trails but had to widen and straighten many of them.

It appears that there had been no surveying done prior to 1780 but aft-

County Government. Chapter X-

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at this date many tracts were surveyed and titles obtained as the records of Augusta County Va. show, these first tracts were secured by land grants or patents and this was about 1750 to 51 as this is when the oldest settlement of what is now Pocahontas County was made, this by Stephen Sewell and Jacob Marlin and this settlement went by the name of Marlin's Bottom until 18⁴⁷~~90~~ when it became Marlinton which is the county-seat.

The early settlers of what is Pocahontas today would make a round trip to Richmond ~~XX~~ in six weeks, they would take a load of venison and maple sugar over and trade it in Richmond for produce that the pioneers needed, and in the years that followed they went to Staunton to do their trading this trip could be made in some eight or ten days, when one of these trips were made as much legal business as could be was attended to as the distance was long and the trails steep and rough.

There were no schools in this section prior to 1780 and very few after that time for many years, what few schools we had after this date were mostly pay schools and the classes held in some old abandoned building which would be chinked, and daubed with mud which had the open fire place, and greased paper for window lights, the benches of split logs, with pins bored in for legs, the patrons paid the teachers on a percapita basis.